CORSO DI INGLESE SU COMPUTER

ComputerEnglish & COMMUNICATION TASKS

C64

Lezione 32

GIULIANO IANTORNO / MARIO PAPA

Beatrice d'Este
su licenza
ZANICHELLI

COMPUTER ENGLISH & COMMUNICATION TASKS

Pubblicazione periodica a fascicoli quattordicinali edita da EDITORIALE RICORDI s.r.l.

Anno I - Esce il mercoledì

Direttore responsabile: Giulio Sala

Direzione editoriale: Pino Ciancioso

© 1985 by EDITORIALE RICORDI s.r.l.

Registrato presso il Tribunale di Milano N. 336 del 29/06/1985

Realizzazione a cura della ENDA S.r.l.

Copyright dell'opera originale
© 1982 NICOLA ZANICHELLI S.p.A.

Stampato in Italia presso:
ARTI GRAFICHE RICORDI S.p.A.
Via Quaranta, 44 - Milano

Distribuzione esclusiva per l'Italia:
A. & G. MARCO S.p.A.
Via Fortezza n. 27 - 20126 Milano
Tel. 02/25.261 - Telex 350320

I diritti di traduzione, di memorizzazione elettronica, di riproduzione e di adattamento totale o parziale, con qualsiasi mezzo (compresi i microfilm e le copie fotostatiche) sono riservati per tutti i paesi.

Redazione e ricerca iconografica: Vanna Rossi

Direzione artistica e progettazione grafica: Sergio Salaroli

Copertina: Sergio Salaroli (disegno di Giancarlo Montelli)

I disegni di apertura delle Unità 1-40 sono dello studio Giancarlo Montelli, quelli delle Unità 41-45 sono a cura della redazione della Casa Editrice, con l'assistenza di Giuseppe Parmiani. Gli altri disegni sono di Gloria Francella, Maria Antonietta Vandenbulcke, Danilo Vinci.

Si ringrazia Alison Silver per l'assistenza linguistico-culturale nella messa a punto del testo, Elvezio Tiboni per l'assistenza grafica, Mario Lorenzi (Tipostudio) per la preziosa collaborazione alla composizione del testo.

Le registrazioni dei materiali di ascolto sono state effettuate presso la Griffiths Hansen (Recordings) Ltd. di Londra (regia di David Brierley).

Realizzazione programmi Commodore 64:
In redazione: Pino Ciancioso
Dario Formentin

Programmazione: Franco Attolini
Davide Fumagalli

Coordinamento: Claudio Galuzzi

Read tour No. 266 and follow the itinerary on a map. Then, with the help of an Atlas and the Mileage Chart (see Unit 18, p. 160), try to find out these distances (in miles or km):

London - York = _____ .

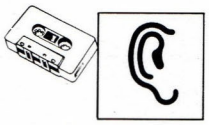
York - Edinburgh = _____ .

Edinburgh - Manchester = _____ .

Manchester - London = _____ .

Listening

Listen to the description of the town and fill in the missing words.



Cambridge, which has the status of a city although it has no cathedral, has a resident population of _____ and a student population of _____ . The University, which was founded towards the end of the _____ century, comprises a number of individual colleges (_____ for men, 3 for women), founded at different dates during the last seven or _____ centuries. Each college has its own buildings and its own internal _____ ; there are also a number of University _____ (Senate House, Lecture halls, _____) and Faculty buildings (libraries, _____ , etc.).
Each college, founded originally on the lines of the religious houses of the monastic age, includes Senior _____ (called Fellows, or "dons") who elect their own Master (or President), and a much larger number of " _____ " (students). The college buildings comprise: living quarters, _____ , Library and _____ , arranged around open courts. A student lives in his _____ or in lodgings in the town controlled by the college, and normally receives his individual tuition from a _____ of his own college. He goes to _____ (with students of other colleges) according to his faculty.

"And where the hell have *you* been since 1918?"

LANGUAGE WORK

LW1

I've been to York, but I have never been to a race meeting. = Sono stato a York, ma non sono mai stato a una corsa di cavalli.

Per formare il passato prossimo (Present Perfect) si usa l'ausiliare **have** seguito dal participio passato del verbo.
Il participio passato dei verbi regolari si forma aggiungendo la desidenza **-ed** alla forma verbale semplice, così come avviene per la formazione del passato (v. Unit 27, LW1).
I verbi irregolari, invece, hanno forme diverse, oltre che per il passato, anche per il participio passato (v. Unit 27, LW1; Unit 28, LW1; Unit 45, Task 1).

Esempio:

Forma semplice	**Passato**	**Participio passato**
be	was / were	been

L'elenco dei più comuni verbi irregolari è a pagina 391.
ATTENZIONE! Per l'uso di **ever** e **never** v. Unit 23, LW1.

LW2

1. **I have been to York. = Sono stato a York.**
2. **I was there in 1980. = Ci sono stato nel 1980.**

Se confrontiamo gli esempi 1 e 2, notiamo che nella versione italiana viene usato in entrambi il passato prossimo mentre, nella versione inglese, è usato il "Present Perfect" (v. LW1) nel primo esempio e il "Past Tense" (v. Unit 27, LW1) nel secondo.
L'esempio 1 mostra uno degli usi più comuni del "Present Perfect": si riferisce, cioè, ad un evento che si è verificato nel passato ma in un momento non precisato:

I have been to York. (Quando? Non lo sappiamo).

Il "Past Tense", invece, si riferisce sempre ad un momento preciso del passato, ad esempio ieri, nel 1980, l'anno scorso, ecc.

I was there in 1980. (Quando? Nel 1980).

Completa le seguenti frasi inserendo **have been / has been** o **was / were**.

1. I _____ in Rome.
2. Tim _____ in England.
3. I _____ in London in 1980.
4. Janet and Carol _____ to the cinema.
5. Peter _____ at school yesterday.
6. They _____ at the fun fair on Thursday.
7. Mrs Cooper _____ to church.
8. We _____ at home in the morning.
9. Chris _____ at The Evening Gazette at 4 o' clock.
10. Sue _____ in London for a month.

The editor wants me to write an article. = Il direttore vuole che (io) scriva un articolo. LW3

Questa costruzione:

subject + want + object + infinitive

si usa quando il soggetto di **want** è diverso da quello che compie l'azione.

Forma delle frasi complete.

Esempio:

I / you / call a taxi. = *I want you to call a taxi.*

1. He / me / open the window.
2. They / her / get something to drink.
3. He / me / dance with him.
4. The teacher / us / study.
5. The policeman / them / stop at the traffic lights.
6. Mother / me / drink milk every day.
7. I / you / talk to my teacher.
8. We / him / wake up early tomorrow.
9. I / her / come to cinema with me.
10. I / them / help me.

How long does it take to get to York by car? = Quanto tempo ci vuole per andare a York in automobile? LW4

It takes about 4 hours. = Ci vogliono circa 4 ore.

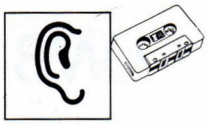
Le espressioni: **How long does it take? = Quanto ci vuole?** e **It takes... = Ci vuole / Ci vogliono...** si usano per chiedere e dare informazioni sulla durata di una determinata azione (un viaggio, una partita, ecc.).

If you come with me we'll spend the weekend there. = Se vieni con me trascorreremo il weekend lì. LW5

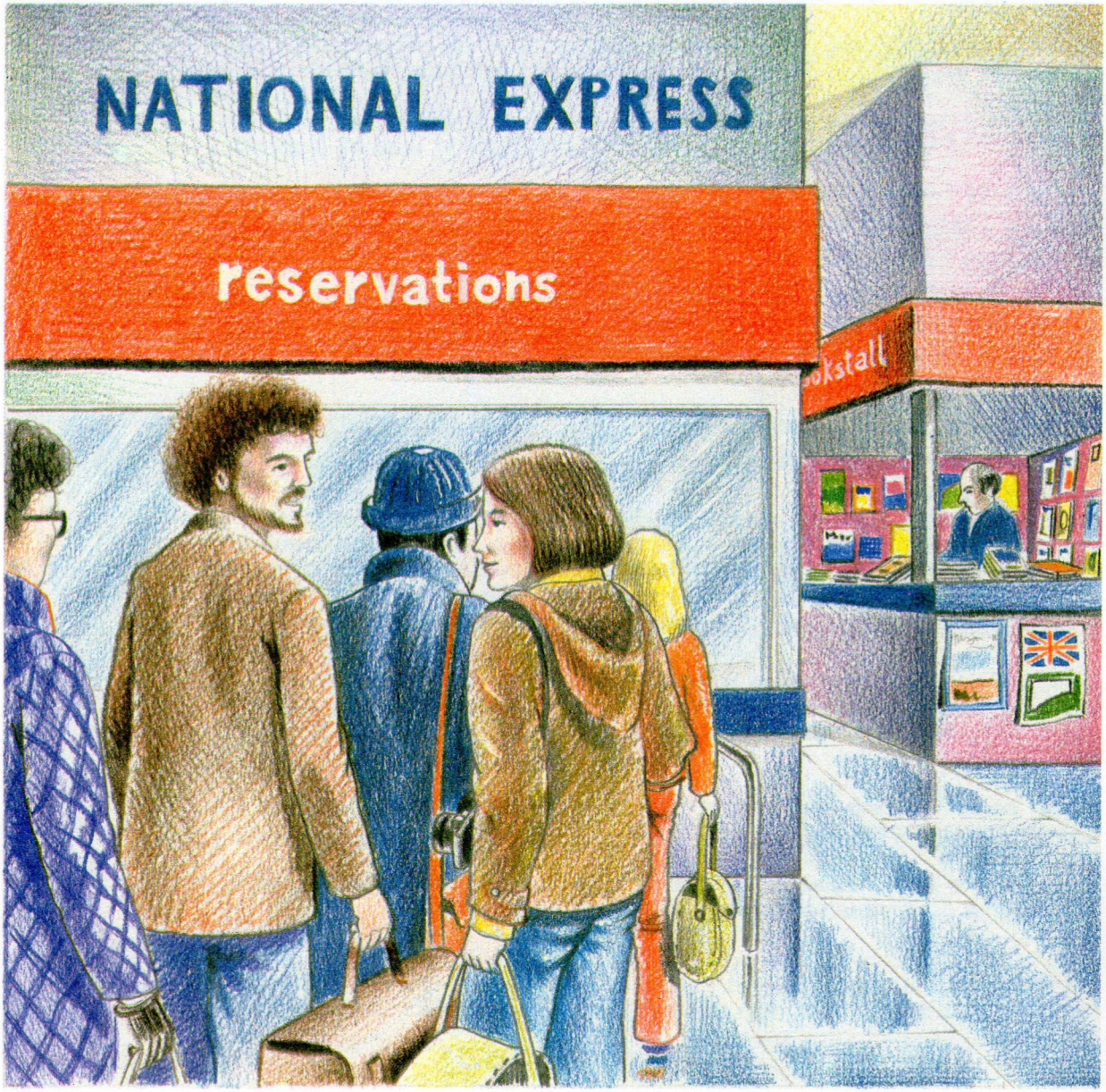
Se la frase al futuro dipende da un'altra frase che è introdotta da **if** o **when**, quest'ultima generalmente si costruisce col "Simple Present".

Fai riferimento al brano "Around Britain" e scrivi delle frasi che risultino corrette non solo dal punto di vista grammaticale ma anche dal punto di vista del significato.

If you start your tour on Friday	it'll be cheaper.
If you take the tour in August	you'll have to pay £3.00 supplement.
If you want to take the coach on time the first day	you'll finish it on Monday.
If you pay £3.00 supplement	it'll be more expensive.
If you start the tour on Tuesday	you'll have an Italian speaking guide.
If you want to spend a Scottish evening	you'll have to be at Euston Air terminal at 8.45.
If you take the tour in October	you'll finish it on Friday.



TAKING THE COACH



At the "National Coach Station".

CHRIS: We're early, Barbara. Could you get something to read while I buy the tickets?

BARBARA: Yes, of course.

CHRIS: Good. See you at Platform 16 in five minutes.

BARBARA: O.K.

Later on at platform 16.

BARBARA: Has the coach arrived yet?

CHRIS: No, it hasn't. Have you bought the papers?

BARBARA: Yes. I've bought "The Guardian" for you and "Woman's Own" for me.

CHRIS: Fine. Let's check to see if we've forgotten anything. Tickets, papers, suitcases. Have you brought your camera, Barbara?

BARBARA: Yes, I have. Oh dear!

CHRIS: What's the matter, Barbara?

BARBARA: I've forgotten to lock the front door.

CHRIS: Well, never mind. Your parents are at home.

BARBARA: No, they aren't. They've left for the weekend!

TASK 1

Talk about recent activities

a Answer the questions below by writing YES or NO in the column YOU.

How do you spend your free time? Think about the past ten days!

Have you _____ recently?

	YOU	BRUCE	(*If yes*)
1. been to the cinema recently?			1. What did you see? When?
2. bought any records?			2. What did you buy? Where? When?
3. watched TV?			3. What did you watch? What time?
4. bought any books?			4. What did you buy? When? Where?
5. seen any relations?			5. Who did you see? When? Where?
6. read a new book?			6. What was it about?
7. written a letter?			7. Who did you write to?
8. eaten out in a restaurant?			8. Where did you go? What did you have?
9. invited any friends home?			9. Who did you invite? Why? When?
10. played any sport?			10. What did you play? When? Who with?
11. done anything interesting?			11. What did you do?

b Ask Bruce about his recent activities. Fill in the column BRUCE in the chart above by writing YES or NO. If the answer is YES, ask more questions.

Example:

A: Have you been to the cinema recently?
B: Yes, I have.
A: What did you see?
B: I saw (*Santa Fè*).
A: When did you see it? *etc.*

c Use your answers in the chart and write a letter to your friend. Say what you have done recently, like this:

Dear...,
I have a lot of things to say because I have been very busy recently. I have been to the cinema to see STAR WARS and ...

d Write a paragraph about the things Bruce has done recently.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES
Listening & note taking

Listen to the dialogue and fill in the following form.

MOTOR COACH BOOKING **PHONE/CONFIRM** Date_____

Operating Company: National Express

Destination _____

Day _____ Departure Time _____

Pick-up point _____ Time of arrival _____

RETURN JOURNEY

Day _____ Departure Time _____

Connection _____ Time of arrival _____

Fare _____

Passenger's name _____ Address _____

Reading

EXPLORE ENGLAND WITH

NATIONAL EXPRESS

We're proving it to more and more people every day.

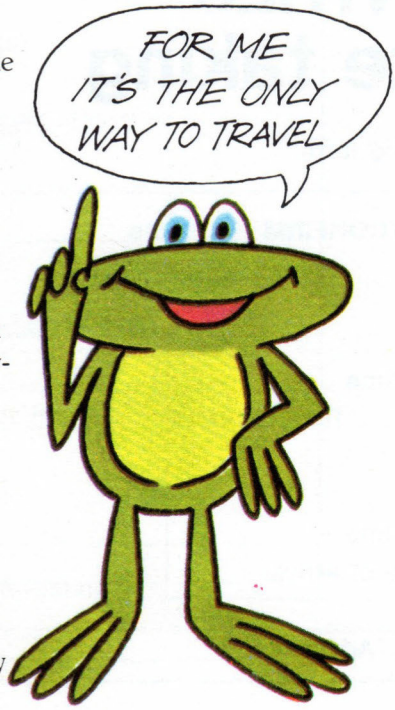
We're showing just how well National Express lives up to its name.

'National' means exactly that.

Our vast network will take you almost anywhere you want to go. It covers over 3,000 destinations.

'Express' means what it says, too.

Where possible you travel on the fastest, most direct routes. We think you'll be pleasantly surprised just how quickly you can make your journey.



And if you have to change, our timetables are carefully designed for connections to be made quickly, efficiently and with the minimum of fuss.

Arrivals and departures, are centralised at one station so you avoid having to make an extra journey across town to meet your connection.

National Express. It's quicker than you think to wherever you want to go.

a While you read the brochure about "National Express" try to guess the meaning, in this context, of the following words:

1. **lives up to** means:
   - lives a long time
   - is worthy of
   - has a short life
2. **network** here means:
   - system of interlinking bus routes
   - system of interlinking streets
   - group of interlinked radio stations
3. **route** means:
   - street
   - order to march
   - way taken from one place to another
4. **connection** here means:
   - association
   - coach timed for passengers to change easily from one coach to another
   - line of communication
5. **fuss** here means:
   - unnecessary commotion
   - agitation and annoyance
   - exaggerated care

b Can you answer these questions?

- What does National mean here?
- What does Express mean here?

Our modern, smooth running coaches are designed for your comfort, to make your journey as pleasant and as relaxing as possible.

With National Express, your guaranteed seat gives you the comfort you need. You can lose yourself in a book, or simply relax and watch the world go by through large, panoramic windows, enjoying all the changes of scenery – from the hustle and bustle of city life to the peace and calm of the countryside.

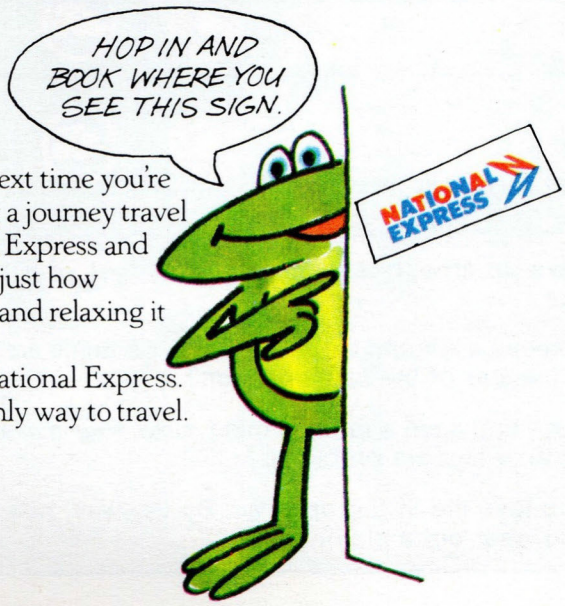
Ventilation nozzles can be adjusted for just the right amount of air and, for the extra convenience of passengers, a non-smoking section is provided on all National coaches.

If you're making a long journey we provide refreshment or comfort stops.

Your luggage travels with you, stowed away safely in the boot by the driver, so there's little chance of any items being mis-routed.

For full information about our destinations, departure/arrival times and fares, call 01-730 0202 between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., seven days a week, or see your local National Express agent.

What could be simpler?



Next time you're planning a journey travel National Express and discover just how pleasant and relaxing it can be.

National Express. It's the only way to travel.

c In the brochure they say that travelling in National Express coaches is very comfortable and they give at least 8 reasons for this. The reasons concern the following items:

1. Connections _____
2. Coaches _____
3. Seats _____
4. Windows _____
5. Ventilation _____
6. Non-smoking section _____
7. Refreshment _____
8. Luggage _____

Can you write in the blanks the main characteristics of the items above?

d Use the notes in **b** and **c** to write a brief summary of the brochure.

VISIT YORK!

York... the history of England

"The History of York is the history of England". That's how King George VI summarised this beautiful city, rich in architectural treasures and historical associations.

IDENTIKIT

Score (v. Unit 35)

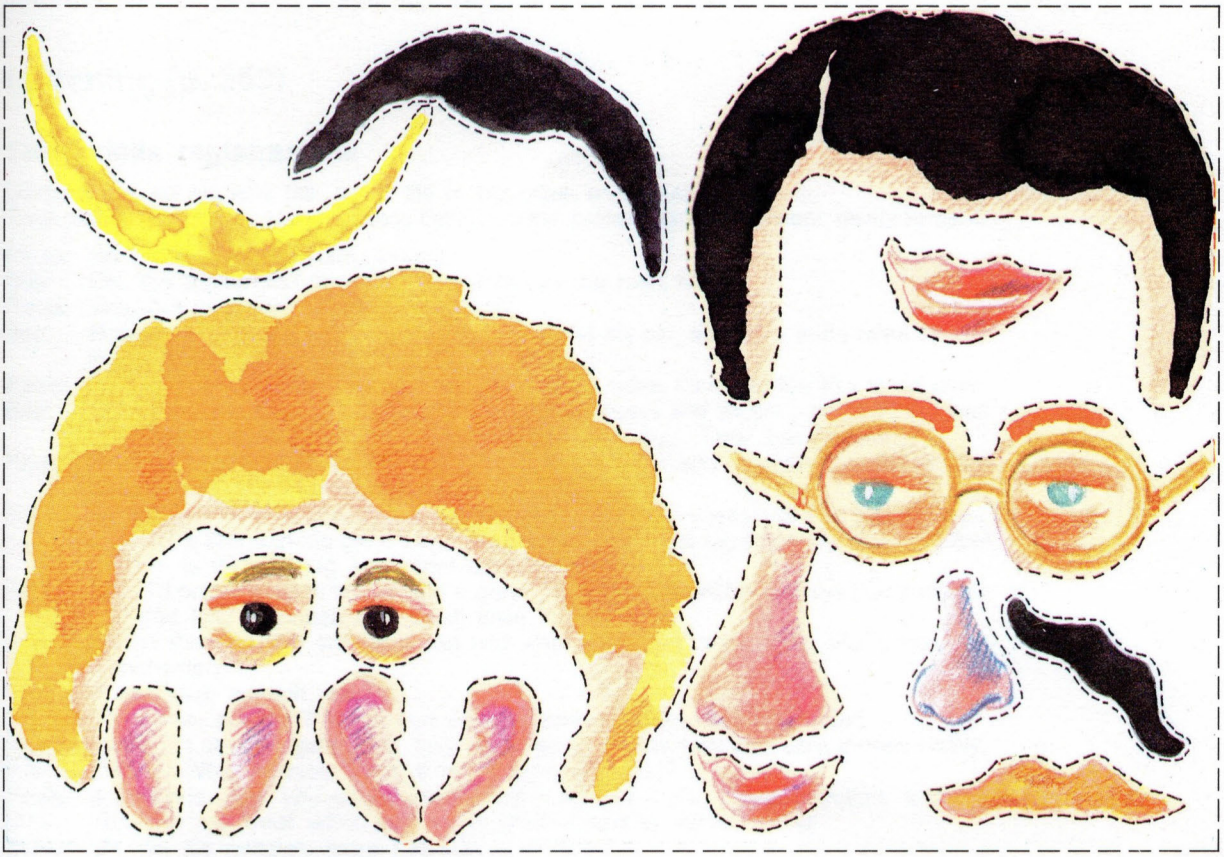
If you have more *wells* and *very wells* in:

A: You undoubtedly have an artistic tendency. Don't forget your friends when you are famous.

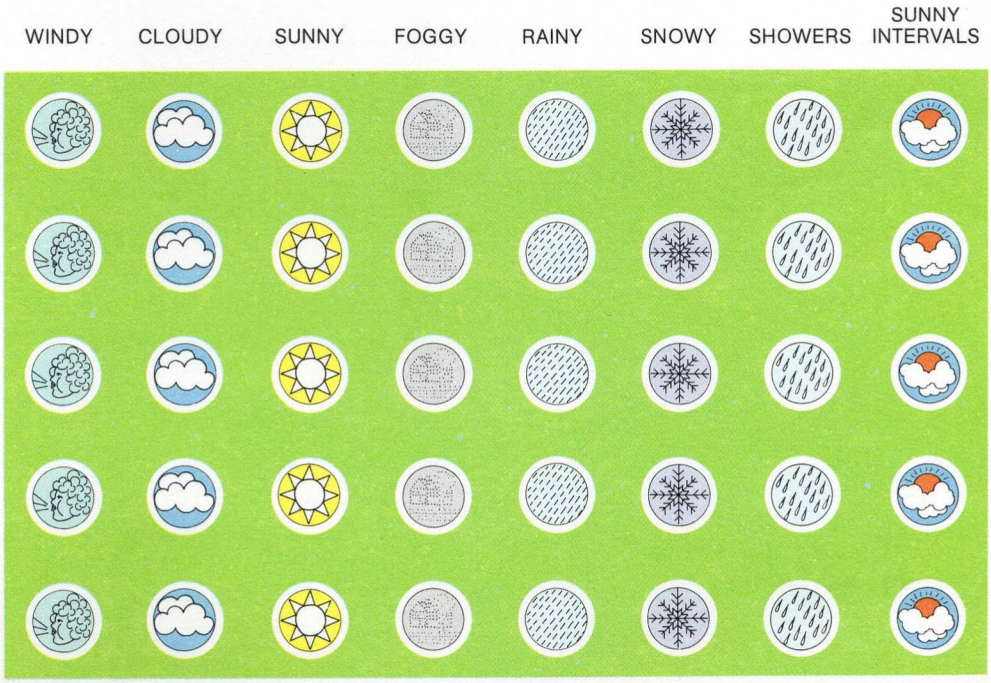
B: Congratulations! You have a smooth tongue and you certainly are a jolly good fellow. Is your teacher of the same opinion?

C: You are very intelligent and have a rational mind. Now your classmates know who can solve their algebra problems.

D: You are dynamic, you love life in the open air. By the way, how many pairs of shoes do you wear out a month?



Weather symbols



Sei sicuro di aver capito bene il dialogo che si riferisce al LISTENING di pag. 369? Riascoltalo seguendo la trascrizione riportata qui sotto.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES

Listening (p. 369)

Testo della registrazione

Doctor Kelly ad his wife talk about life in big cities and small towns.
Take notes on what they say to express their opinions, preferences, agreement, disagreement.

Paula: Bob, you are home late, tonight.
Bob: Oh, the traffic, you know, ... it's terrible in the rush hours.
Paula: Yes, but why don't you take the bus?
Bob: Because buses are slow and crowded... I prefer my car, after all... and I need the car during the day.
Paula: Traffic is one of the biggest problems of modern cities. I'd rather live in a small town.
Bob: Oh, it'd be fantastic... no traffic, no overcrowded buses and shops,... no blocks of flats or those rows of grim back-to-back terraced houses... They *are* horrible.
Paula: Oh, yes. Modern apartment blocks are ugly. I wonder why they don't repair the old houses instead of removing everything.
Bob: Oh, come on, Paula, repairing those old houses would be a waste of time and money... The fact is that with the great increase of population in the big cities, the only practical solution is to build big apartment blocks.
Paula: Bob, I'd prefer a small house with a garden to look after and nowadays you can only find that kind of house in a small town.
Bob: I don't think so. I'm sure you can find what you want in big cities like London or Manchester...
Paula: If you have enough money!
Bob: Of course, but don't forget that people come to cities for better jobs!
Paula: I wouldn't say for better jobs, only because they think they can earn money easily.
Bob: Oh, no! What chances does a small town give you?
Paula: It depends... but you wouldn't suffer from all that traffic noise, pollution, and...
Bob: Yes, but you must admit that life in small towns is rather boring!
Paula: Oh, no, it's certainly more relaxed.
Bob: O.K., O.K. Paula, we must move to a small town, then. How about one of those new towns... Harlow or Stevenage... I know they have been planned very carefully and...
Paula: Oh, I don't like places where everything is planned... and those big shopping centers!
Bob: They are useful though, aren't they?
Paula: Well, yeah, only when you're in a hurry.
Bob: Nowadays we're always in a hurry!